NO. 28.-VOL. II.

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JUNE 18, 1884. NEW YORK

PRICE ONE CENT.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

FOR "THE MAN."

SIL—There are persons who, in speaking in defence of the Military School at West Point, assert that it is indispensibly necessary to have such an institution in our country to make heroes, and cause an established mode of discipline. In reply to it being necessary to make heroes, I would ask those who defend it upon such grounds, to read the lives of Napoleou's most eminent generals. Take those who defend it upon such grounds, to read the those who defend it upon such grounds, to read the lives of Nepoleon's most eminent generals. Take, for an instance, Jean Lannes, surnamed, for his impetuous valor, the "Orlando" and the "Ajax" of the French camp: he had not received instruction from any military institution; his father was a poor mechanic. Another: there was Andrew Massena, surnamed "The favoured chief of victory," who was merely, in the beginning of life, a cabin boy, and rose from a private to that high station we find him in by history. Joachim Murat, his father, was a keeper of a country inn. And above all Michael Ney, "The bravest of the brave," was the son of a poor tradesman. Also was Churles Nicoles, Oadinot's father, a tradesman. These cases, I presume, are enough to prove, that a Military School is not indispensably necessary to make able generals. are enough to prove, that a Military School is not indispensably necessary to make able generals. And as for the plea, that an established discipline is necessary, it is, in my opinion, merely "a plea." A voing man coming from West Point, counts himself a perfect soldier, when, in fact, he knows nothing in practice, but all by rote.

A SEMINARIAN.

DEFENCE OF ABNER KNEELAND.

Ma. Epiron—I am rather surprised that you have not taken any notice of the defence of Abner Kneeland by Andrew Dunlap, other than the advertisement. I have not had time to read it through ment. I have not had time to read it through carefully, but have glanced over it, and so far as I am capable of judging of it, consider it a powerful defence of the rights of conscience, and of every man to hold and promulgate his opinions, without molestation; and a lucid demonstration that all attempts to prevent a man from enjoying the exercise of this right by pains and penalties, are violations of his natural rights, of the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, and of that of the United States.

of Massachusetts, and of that of the United States. It likewise contains a great mass of valuable information, collected from the Constitution; statistics, &c., of this and other countries, and the opinions and decisions of Courts, &c.

I heard a gentleman say who had read it, and who, from his legal knowledge, is capable of judging, that he considered it equal to any thing he had read for a long time, and that it ought to be in the hands of every person, who wishes to know what their constitutional rights are in regard to their religious opinions. I understand that Mr. Dunlap is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. His talents are a credit to the Democratic party; and therefore recommend the Defence to their perusal, and to all recommend the Defence to their perusal, and to all who love good reasoning and sound argument.

A FRIEND TO FREEDOM OF OFINION.

PUBLIC BATHS.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Mia. Editor—As the warm season has arrived, when cleanliness is essentially conducive to health, you would do well, I think, to call the attention of the people and their servants in the Common Council to the subject of erecting Public Baths. Such a measure certainly cannot meet with opposition, for it is necessarily requisite to the health and comfort of the citizens.

HEALTH.

of the citizens. HEALTH.
[We have "called," but received no answer.—Ep.]

HARVARD COLLEGE.—We learn from the Atlas, that the Grand Jury at Concord have found bills of indictment, against three of the individuals charged with the riot and demolition of the property of Harvard Collega, on the night of May 31st; and a bill against one person for an assault, &c. on the Watch appointed by the Faculty for the protection of the property and preservation of the peace on a subsequent night.—Boston Transcript of Saturday.

LEFTER FROM ENSIGN ASA DOWNING. Dowingville, June 6th, 1834.

To my old friend, the Editor of New England Arti-

san, Boston.

I see by readin your truly republikin paper, that the Mechanicks up there in Boston have bin formin a Trades' Union, and are goin to selebrate the next forth of July; hope they'll gest "go ahead," and do it for unin good stile. The forth of July kums the rong time o year for Farmers to attend the selebra-shun, but I've pretty much konkluded that if I kan think of sumthin purty kute to give for a toast. I'd gest tackle up the old mare into the waggun, take a duzzen of eggs, and sum of Ant Nabby's best butselebrate a day which gave burth to this great and happy nashun, where it is sed that ALL, except the slaves, are born free and equill.

I think it is time for the workinmen to begin to the supplying the slaves of the state of the slaves.

do sumthin for themselves, and no longer be under the influence of monoporlists and lawyers, but chuse the influence of monoperlists and lawyers, but chuse rulers from among themselves. That this kuntry is govern'd principply by lawyers, is a fact too plane to be deny'd. When we look around us and see what class of men fill the most importunt offises under the gineral and state governments, what do we behold? Nearly all our Prezidents since the immortal Washington, together with their kabinnet offisers, were lawyers; almost all our minnesters to forren Courts have bin lawyers, and there are a host of other offises under the gineral government which have bin fill'd manely by lawyers; of the forty-eight have bin fill'd manely by lawyers; of the forty-eight members of the (prezint) United States Senate, THURTY-SEVENARE Lawyers. Our Governors and many of the offisers under them have most of um bin lawyers, and our State Legislaturs have swarm'd with this kind of varminis ever since the days of the Reverlushun. They are the most unnecessary, useless, averrishes, yet poperler class of people we have in this kuntry, and almost az plenty and destruck-tive az were the lokusts of Egipt; always ready to take that side of any question that affords them the most money, whether rite or rong, at the bar or in the Legislatur. They are always ready for a little filthy luker, to do all in their power to clear the most hithy laker, to do all in their power to clear the most konfurmed rogue or murderer that walks upon the face of the earth, from merited punishment, even when they are perfectly satisfyed he is gilty. "Those critter" are kontinually "goin to and fro in the earth, and walkin up and down in it," seekin whom they may devour. I hope the workinmen wont vote for any sich trash to go to the Legislaturs, bekause when they git there, they make laws to bekause when they git there, they make laws to sute their own konvenience, and put so many big hard wurds into um for the purpose of blindin our eyes, that we kant tell what they mean, and when we ask them what these laws are that they have

we ask them what these laws are that they have made, they charge us five dollars for advise.

Nearly allour laws have bin made by Lawyers, and what are they? Nothing but a mistereusly gumbl'd up, kontradictory, outlandish, hilter-skilter mes o stut, that nobody kan intarprit or understand, made for the speshal benefit of petifogers, and monoperlists. They are of about az much use az the forth leg to a milkin steel worse than useless. Against leg to a milkin stool—worse than useless. Against the shikanery of Lawyers, and the frazeology of modurn statutes, Mister Jefferson in revizin the Laws of Verginny, has entur'd the following protest. "Their verbosity," sez he, "their endless tautologies, their involutions of case within case, and their parenthesis within parenthesis, and their multiplied efforts at containty by exide and aforestide by one and by

thesis within parenthesis, and their multiplied efforts at certainty, by saids and aforesaids, by ors, and by ands, to make them more plain, have rendered them more perplexed and incomprehensible, not only to common readers, but to the lawyers themselves."

In this republikin kuntry we have a great deel to much law, and not enuff of justice; the former is very plenty, and we kan get enuff of it if we have a plenty of money to by it with; but the latter is a very scarce article, and hard to be obtained, speshally by the poor who scarcely ever get any, for it takes a turnul site o money to by it. But I spose we workin

folks must rest easy and say nothin about it, bekause a sartain great lawyer [Daniel Webster] told Kongress that they "must take kare of the rich, and the rich will take kare of the poor." Now I had always that the rich who earn nothing, were able, [if not capable] to take kare of themselves, and that if Kongress has any favers to grant, they ought to be given to the poor who earn all and git little.

Ive bin thinkin that if our nasunnal and state legislaturs would go to work and make a fin place con-

laturs would go to work and make a fu plane com-mon sense laws, just enuf of them to keep the people in order, and leave out the saids and aforesaids, ors and ands, then take the whole mas of old law books, and ands, then take the whole mas of old law books, and law reports, rezerved for precedents and for lawyers to quarrel about, and az the Frenchmun sez, "make von grand feu de joie" of them; we should be much better off than we now are, or kan expect to be, az long az the present sistem is kontinued.

Asa Downing, Ensign 3d Com.

Downingville Militia.

STRAW WEAVING.—We had the pleasure a few days since of witnessing the operation of weaving straw for the manufacture of bonnets—at the establishment in this town under the charge of J. Gould. straw for the manufacture of bonnets—at the establishment in this town under the charge of J. Goulding. There are now employed in this establishment upwards of 190 females engaged in weaving the straw into plaits, or webs of about two inches in width. The variety of patterns is large, and many of them very beautiful. In some the common rye straw of this country is interwoven with the straw. The web or warp into which the straw is woven is composed of silk, doubled and twisted from the cocoens very fine, but yet sufficiently strong for the purpose. This silk is prepared, as we are informed by Mr. G., by a son of his who is located in Mansfield, Conn., where for several years past a considerable quality of silk has been produced. Mr. Goulding was formerly a silk weaver in Manchester, England, and his family understood the culture of the worm, the manufacture and weaving of silk, and are said to be in exclusive possession of this information in this country. Mr. Goulding has already invented machinery, and woven several patterns of silk vesting and webbing in this country, but at present this part of the business cannot be profitably carried on here. He intends, however, to prosecute the business, and has set out trees for that purpose at Dedham.

We have no deubt that the production and manu. at Dedham.

We have no doubt that the production and manu-Me have no denot that the production and manufacture of silk will become a very important part of American industry, as many millions of dollars are annually paid for the imported article. We have as yet much to learn, but a few years will put the country in full possession of all the accessary information. mation for carrying on successfully every part of silk manufacture.

We notice by the papers that some silk handker-chiefs have been manufactured in Dayton, Ohiounder the superintendence of Daniel Roc, the pro-duct of the native mulberry. Their color is the natural color of the silk, and they appear to be a very durable article.—Bunker Hill Aurora.

DREADFUL EXPLISION AT BIRMINGHAM. On the afternoon of Friday a very dreadful shock was experienced, by a sudden explosion at the Rocket Pavern, in Little Charles street, near St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, the landlord of which is a fire work maker. Upwards of 300 weight of powfire work maker. Upwards of 300 weight of powder, and an immense quantity of fire-works, were on the premises. Three houses are completely destroyed; two were blown into the air. It is impossible to calculate the probable loss of life; four men and two women have been taken to the hospital without hope of recovery, and two men were found dead. The fire originated by the explosion of some detonating powder, which communicated with a large heap of touch paper. The destruction to property in the neighborhood is great.—English paper.

IFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1.00.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

Inthe Board of Assistants, on Monday evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, enclosing a letter from the Governor of the state. The Governor's letter was founded on a resolution of the State Legislature, empowering him to enter into a correspondence with the Corporation of the city for an exchange of the present site of the Arsenal for some other location in the upper part of the city. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Resolution by Alderman Hopkins, recommend. ing that a Committee be appointed by both Boards to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of Messrs. Sparks, Johnson, Boyd, Suydam, and Lamb, were nominated members mittee. Resolutions to have the Star and Times added to the papers employed by the Corporation.

Resolution by Mr. Talmadge--That a Committee be appointed to inquire what authority the Corporation has over a certain portion of Laurens street-

Mr. Talmadge said, in reference to the above recolution, that it was doubtful whether the Corporation possessed any authority over that portion of Laurens street lying between Canal and Springbeing reputed as private property, over which the Corporation had no authority. His official duties rendered it necessary for him to visit the very tops lately, and he found it a perfect nuisance. In ten small houses that he visited, there were 453 black of white inhabitants, being about 45 to each house. Besides, the street was so badly regulated that it was impossible to keep it clean, and altogether it was a subject that called loudly for the interfer. ence of the Corporation.

A resolution inviting the Corporation of Brooklyn to unite with that of this city in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our independence,

PROSCRIPTIOF FOR POLITICAL OPINIONS-DEPEND-ANCE ON FOREIGN OPINIONS .- The following is an extract from Mr. Cooper's recent " Letter to his Countrymen :"

Combinations exist to coerce the citizen. The laborer is menaged; he is discharged if he will not vote in conformity with the will of his employer. This is striking at the root of the social compact—at the rights of the constituency itself. It is an accursed principle imported from that land which, while I fully admit its greatness and its importance even to our-selves in many particulars, moral as well as physical, has probably sent us quite as much evil as good.

The pretence that the employer has a right to coerce the rote of the employed, is neither more nor less than maintaining the docurine of the representation of property in its worst, because in its most oppressive and fraudulent, form. We have solemnly decreed that property shall not be represented; even those states that still exact a money qualification in the voters, limit the demand to that of a qualification only: we have protected the elector by the ballot, and various other legal safeguards, and yet, so perwe so largely imbibe our opinions, that the heresy is openly maintained by perhaps a majority of those who are most in the habit of looking abroad for rules of thought.

The power to use another's vote is thoroughly English. Parliament itself is no other than lection of the rich (or of their nominees) who command the electors themselves to give tham authori-The system is a pure mistification, and the day when it really gets root in this country may be looked upon as the commencement of a rule that is to subvert the institutions, and to place us where England is placed today, in the hands of the selfish, the mercenary and the purchased, without any other relief from their usurpations than such as is to be obtained from the throes of the oppressed. We may get reform as England has got reform, by tumults, and conflagrations, and threats of revolution; but we shall no longer obtain redress by the quiet, safe,

and humane expedient of the ballot boxes.

Another baneful effect of this foreign domination is the fact, that our best and least rew are rendered subject to an influence that is hostile to our rights, our national character, and our dearest interests. All who can recall the events of the last

war, must remember with what a niggardly spirit applause was meted out to those who shed their blood in this nation's defence, by the doctrinaires created by the habit of deferring to strangers. legislature solemnly voted that our soldiers and sea-men were no better than so many mercenaries, fighting against God and his truth! This was not fighting against God and his truth! party spirit; party spirit exists in England and in France to an extent quite equaling any thing of the same nature that ever existed here, but the English and the French never refuse to honor their defenders. In this country, without pensions, orders, titles, or even military rank, we strip patriotto the skin, leaving it little more than for its reward, and, by the propensity of which there is complaint, we rob it, in part, of even this insufficient recompense.

More Tory. Whigism .- The barefaced impudence of some of the Bank newspaper writers is really surprising. Here is one of them gloryfying the hypocritical English Whigs because they have added another to the abominable list of pensions with which the Eaglish people are saddled !

"I turn to another subject, and to me, and I think also to many of your readers, a very pleasing one. Galt has obtained a pension from the government! This fact is a source of much delight to every lover of literature and admirer of true genius, and has relieved the friends of Galt from a world of care. He has been allowed to draw upon the Treasury for £200 sterling, and is to have the privilege of draw. ing for that sum every year. This favormost blessing-must be the more acceptable to Galt, and the more gratefully felt, as he has ever been a TORY, both in profession and practice; and also for the reason that it has been conferred at a time when pensions are the principal subject of private

and public condemnations.

Another deed of benevolense has been performed by the Whigs," &c. — London Correspondence of the the Whigs," &c .- ... Jour. of Commence.

THE TURN OUT OF THE LONDON TAILORS .- The Tory-Whig London Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, who rejoices that the Whigs have given a pension to a Tory, writes as follows, under the date of London, July 12th:

"The Tailors have not yet returned to their work, but appear determined to stand out to the last. The council of the Union House have taken large promises, with the view of putting men to work and under-selling the masters. I do not think such a plan can last long, as there appears to be a general disposition on the part of customers to support the masters, and to defeat the objects of the Unionists."

REACTION .- Extract of a letter from Sumter District, North Carolina, published in the Post:

"Our election for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of General Blair, is just over. Our candidate, Manning, is elected by over 700 votes majority. Sumter is getting right. In October, 1832, in the whole district, the nullies beat us over 200 now they have only beaten us 33 votes—something of a reaction you will say. In this county they beat us 243. In October, 1832, their majority was over 300. In October, 1832, in Clarendon, our majority was about 90-now it is 210! They raised a strong cry against Manning, of Anti-Bank and Jackson—but it would not do. Our majority has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Col. Elmere, a hot most sanguine expectations. Col. I nullifier, was the opposing candidate."

FIRE AND ROBBERY .- The hotel at Waterloo, in this state, was set fire to by an incendiary, on the 12th instant, and burnt. No insurance.

On the same night, the Grocery of Messrs. Wheeler & M'Ewen was broken into and robbed of 35 dollars and a rifle. The villains then fired the hotel, inhope

Roses.-Messrs. Prince and Sons, proprietors of the Linnman Botanic Garden at Plushing, have in their collection of Roses, now in perfection, above 500 varieties, covering more than an acre of ground.

Mr. Robinson will make his seventeenth Balloon ascension, this afternoon, from Castle Garden.

Br At a regular meeting of the Ladies' Cordwain. ers' Society, held on Monday evening, June 16th, 1834, at the 14th Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and f Crand and Elizabeth streets, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view with ahorrence and con-

tempt the oppression and tyranny of the employing Bakers towards their journeymen, and therefo deem it the imperative duty of every mechanic to aid and support them in their present strike.

Rosolved, That we will support the journeymen Bakers to the utmost of our power in their present struggle for a fair list of prices.

Resolved, That a weekly subscription list be open-ed for the support of the journeymen Bakers during their strike.

Resolved, That we recommend to the members of our trade not to purchase bread from such employers as refuse to give the journeymen Bakers their prices.

Resolved, That an extra meeting be called for Thursday evening June 19th, 1834, at this place, for the purpose of receiving the above subscription.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all papers friendly to the cause, signed by the President, Vice President, and Secretary.

WILLIAM E. BOGART, Pres't.

ABRAHAM VAN KEUREN, Vice Pres't. ORAMEL BINGHAM, Sec'y.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man vas found on the premises of Daniel Mott, of Rockaway. Had on a black cloth coat, and velveteen pantaloons. A coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was, that he came to his death from some cause unknown. From papers found in the pocket book of the dsceased, it was supposed that his name was Issainh Ballentine, and that he formerly held the office of Postmaster at Campbelleville, Tennessee, as a postmaster at composition, rennessee, as a postmaster's commission from Mr. Barry, bearing date Sept. 16, 1829, with that name, was found among his papers—also an open letter directed to the same person in Philadelphia, dated New York, Feb. 28, 1824, signed by John M'Kimmin. A certificate of naturalization in the same name was also found among several other unimportant papers. The pocket book and papers may be had of Mr. Mott, at Rockaway, who will give any further particulars that may be in his power.—Long Island Farmer.

Money Matters.—There appears to be more confidence in the money market within a few days, and we find the opinion prevalent among the best informed merchan's, that the pecuniary affairs of the country are likely to be somewhat more stable than they have been. So far as the United States Bank is concerned, it appears to be understood that the Directors do not consider any further curtailment necessary at present, either here or elsewhere, and that it is their intention to maintain their loans where they now are, unless the condition of the money market should be such that they can be reduced without inconvenience to the community .- Jour. of Com.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 12 .- On the 4th instant, this city and vicinity were visited by a violent hall storm. The hall were generally about the size of partridge eggs, and, had there been much wind at the time, would unquestionably have been very destructive to the crops. We learn that the hail, which fell in other sections of the State about the same time—parlied-larly in Northampton—were much larger, and proved very injurious to cotton, corn and wheat .- Raleigh Star.

POLICE OFFICE-EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.-A seaman, named Francis Charles, arrived here a few days since from Boston, where he had just been paid off from the frigate Potomac. Last Sunday he went into a spirit store in Charry sirest, with \$175 in his pocket, and after treating himself to some liquor, began to treat every other person who came into the store, and drank with them until he became quite insensensible. When he recovered the use of his faculties, he found himself lying in the street, robbed of all his money, and even the very shoes taken from off his feet. He came to the Palice Office from off his feet. He came to the Police Office yesterday to look for redress, but as he had out a very vague idea as to where or how he lest his mo-ney after he became drunk, the Police could do nothing for him, and he went away bewaiting his intemperance — Jour. of Cam.

A lot of Ohio Tobacca, brought to market through the Eric Canal, has been opened at the Inspection House in this city, and sold at prices from 8 to 15 cents, averaging 12 1.2 cents.—Jour. of Com.

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TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, June 14.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill, with amendments, from the House of Representatives, regulating the value of foreign silver coins, which, he said, he should ask the Senate to take up early next week. He also gave notice that, on Monday, he should move to take up the General Appropriation Bill; and if its details could he gone through with on that day, he should not be gone through with on that day, he should again move that it be taken up on Wednesday, as Tuesday had been set apart for the consideration of the French speciation bill. The bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of the states was recommitted, 25 to 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, June 14.

Mr. McKim asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit the following resolution :

House to submit the following resolution:

Bestlyed, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, to authorize the issuing of fifteen millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing an interest of the per cent, per year, under the direction of a Board of Commissioners, to be appointed by law for that purpose, to be loaned out by said commissioners to such individuals of the several States, who may apply for a loan, as can give full and satisfactory security for the reimbursement of the same, on the list day of July, 1836.

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It was objected to, and the House afterwards refused to suspend the rule so as to allow of its being offered. The House went into committee on the Appropriation bills, and the bills making appropria-tions for fertifications, and that making appropriations for fertifications, and that making appropria-tions for the Armory at Harper's Ferry, and that making appropriations for light houses, & 2. were severally considered and laid aside. The till making appropriations for West Point Academy underwent discussion, and several amendments were proposed, the effect of which would have been to destroy the These were successively rejected, and the bill was finally laid aside to be reported. On motion of Mr. White, the Committee took up for consideraeign gold coins in the United States, and for other purposes. On motion of Mr. Polk, the Committee then rose and reported all the foregoing bills.

TO THE JOURNEYMEN LADIES' CORD. WAINERS Of the city of New York and its vicinity.

Fellow Craftsmen—
An effort is now making to reduce our wages. It is the imperative duty, therefore, of every journeyman of our branch, to exert all his energies to defeat an attempt so unjust in its nature, and so hostile and ruinous to our standing and interests. Long and hitter experience has taught us, that it requires the most rigid economy, and the most unremitting exertions on our parts, to support ourselves and families even at the present rates. What then must be our destiny, should we yield to a still further raduction of our wages? Should we submit to the injury and degradation which the present course of certain employers would inflict, we may despair of making an honest livelihood in our vocations—want

and infamy would be our certain doom, and penury and infamy would be our certain doom, and penury and disgrace our children's only legacy.

We all know very well, that it requires much greater exertions and sacrifices to raise our wages than to maintain present prices! In the former case, we are looked upon rather in the light of aggressors, and consequently are more likely to enlist the prejudices of the public against us. Should we at the present time suffer our amplayers to rewe, at the present time, suffer our employers to re-dues our wages, it would be with the utmost diffidues our wages, it would be with the utmost diffi-culty to recover the ground that we should less by such default. It behoves us, therefore, to main-tain the present prices at any sacrifice. Nay, rather than submit to the proposed reduction, it would be infinitely better to strike for higher wages, and abide the issue. Indeed, if all the journeymen of the craft would become members of our society, and consequently of the General Trades' Union, and act is consequently of the good reliable good reliable. consequently of the General Trades' Union, and act in concert and in good faith, it would be good policy to adopt the following as a standing rule, viz.:

that whenever an carployer should raise them in the immeratio; this rule the journeymen would always in abled to enforce; and the consequence would be the consequence

edness should await us, then, the fault will be with us, and the consequences must abide upon our own heads. We entreat you, therefore, fellow craftsmen, as you prize your own and your children's welfare; as you prize justice and equality, and abhor cutrage and tyranny; as you love your country and hope for the durability of her republicommon rights and interests. Let the spirit of op-pression but once place its foot upon the nocks of the Producing Classes, and then farewell, a long farewell to liberty and equality. Remember, that our only prospect of security—our only hope of safe-ty, is in *Union*! It is the only barrier which can limit despotism, the only shield that can protect us from want and oppression. Let him who refuses to come forward at this crisis, and aid us in our present struggle against injustice and oppression, by joining our society and acting in union and concert with us, be regarded, from this time forward, by his fellow crattsmen, as unworthy the name of man, and a reproach to the craft which he disgraces by his conduct.

The regular monthly meetings of the Society take place on the third Monday in each month, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizaboth streets.

TO THE PUBLIC.

That the public may be acquainted with the reasons why the Trades' Union have given its sanction to the strike of the Journeymen Bakers, and also the justice of their demands, we present the two following facts selected from among others. William B. Humbert, whose name honorably heads the list of those who have acceded to the demands of the journeymen as being nothing more than a just compensation for their labor, has baked on an average fif y eight barrels per week; for the manufacture of which into bread he has been in the habit of paying \$54 50, and employing six men and two apprentices. Mr. Mumby, of Mott street, one of those who refused to accede to their demands, and declares that he will renounce the business rather than succumb, has baked also on an average fifty-eight barrels per week, for the manufacture of which into bread he has been paying \$31, and employing three men and one boy, thus putting into his own pocket twenty-three dollars and fifty cents per week, which sum Mr. Humbert was dividing among his journeymen, and thus annually appro-priating to himself \$1,222, which in justice belongs to those he employed. To enable him to accomulate annually this sum, the men have had to labor from 110 to 120 hours per week, and sometimes 24 hours without cessation, deprived, also, of the privileges of the Sabbath, in consequence of which their consti-tutions have been destroyed, and they have premu-turely become tenants of the alms house or potters'

The Trades' Union now appeals to the justice and humanity of the public, to second its efforts to ameliorate the condition of our fellow producers, the Journeymen Bakers, who are forced by necessity

into the employ of such men.

The Trades' Union assures the public that in giving its sanction to strikes it will always be go-verned by the maxim, "live and let live," and while it is willing that employers shall have a just and equitable profit from the labor of those they employ, it will always endeavor to obtain for those who laber a just remuneration for their services, and always stand ready to succor to the atmost those who may suffer from the oppression of the selfi h and avaricious; believing that these offers will meet with the approval of all just and henorable abon. The Convention trust that the days not far distant when the just and honorable among the emplowill see the necessity of colliterating the line of markation still existing between employer and employed, and by friendly conferences doing away be necessity of those frequent strates which are alike detrimental to themselves and to the public. Signed in behalf of the Convention.

ROBERT TOWNSEND,

Persons who wish the Man delivered regutarly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to

", "The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents. A few sets, also, of the present volume may be had.

37 WANTED-A carrier for the Man in the Ninth Ward.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost RATES or INSURANCE.

50 do. 75
100 do. 100
1000 2 per cent.
2000 4 do.
5000 2 do.
Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on.
my 17 tf

DEATHS.

June 9, Mrs. Hathaway, wife of William H. Hathaway, of

June 9, Mrs. Hathaway, wife of William H. Hathaway, of N. Bedford.

June 16, Miss Deborah Ewin, aged 18 years.

June 14, Sarah Maria, aged 9 years.

June 13, at Staten Island, Thomas T. Smith, infant son of Benjamin Smith, aged 10 months.

June 9, at the residence of her son in law Edward Gray, Baltimare county, Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, in her Stip year.

April 24, at Mexico, in his 28th year, James James, American Consul for the ports of Vera Cruz and Alvarado.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,
Packet ship John Jay, Glover, Liverpool, May 28.
Brennen barque Favorite Arrians, Eremen, May 5.
Br. barque Mary, Ward, Liverpool, 23 days.
Brig Aldrich, Harvey, Bordeaux, 60 days.
Brig Victory Hatch, N. Orleans, 21 days.
Br brig Danedelus, Gavin, Leith, 45 days.
Brig Victress, Dickerson, Mobile, 15 days.
Brig Victress, Dickerson, Mobile, 15 days.
Brig Aligail Richmond, Harding, Trintdad, 18 days.
Br. schr Brilliant, Evans, Bernuda, 7 days.
Schr Michan. Whitmore, Tampico, 46 days.
Schr Michan. Whitmore, Tampico, 46 days.
Schr Michan. Whitmore, Bt. Croix, East Inds.
Br schr Cumberland, Bottombouse, Cumberland N. S.
Schr Callao, Pool, St. Johns, P. R. 11 days.
Schr Baltimore, Wade, Alexandria.
Schr Baltimore, Wade, Alexandria.
Schr. Edward Prebe, Greenlaw, Eastport, 7 days.
Schr Maria, Lane. Falmouth.
Scor. Mary, —, Eastport.
Schrs Thetts, Morgan, Lubec, via Salem.
Ship Eagle, Lyon, fin fin Liverpool, May 21.
Brig Commerce, Rayles, 40 ds fin Drogheda, Ireland.
Brig Atlas, Nicholl, 70 ds fin Dundee.
Schip Belle, Faily, Savannah, C. Scening, Briss Brig Co.
Ship Belle, Faily, Savannah, C. Scening, Briss Brig Days.

CLEARED,
Ship Belle, Faily, Savannah, C Seguine—Brige Bwallew,
(Br.) Edwards. New Brunswick; Clinton, Cole, Bangor, Me;
North, Terrall, Baltimore—Scirs. Alpha. Morris, Port au Flatt:
Effort, Smith, Eichmond; New York, Philadelphia.
Br. brig Caroline, Ayra. St. Andrews: Brutus, Gould, Kennebunk; schr Harriot, Chandler, Portland, Me.

PASSENGERS. In ship Eagle from Liverpool—J. Edleston, of England; L. Battersby, H. Battersby, T. Biakery, Miss Biakery, Miss C. Battersbey, of Dublin; T. Sowerby, of London; G. Todd, of

Br bark Maty, from Liverpool-Mr. Radeliffe, and 148 in

the steerage.
in the bark Favorite, from Bremen, Mr. L. Hogan, H. Stagemier, E. Tairery, J. Weymer, and 124 in the steerage.
In the schr Callao, fm St. Johns, A. Brigare.
In schr Brillaut, fm Bermuda—Lieut, Lawson, Br. Army,
Mrs. Lawson, Leeut, Rapdie, do, Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs.
Uarham, Mr. Evans, Master Wade.



SWEET'S PATENT PORTABY E GVEN, for Baking over Charcoet Furneces—This Oven has been extenshely introduced and has ever been
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and victualing houses and private famino improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the public
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main convenience and expedition. Sold by
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CHER WAY THE CORESENOY. Forsale at na Rank lag System, Price \$1 00

VISIONS.

VISIONS.

Idreampt that thou wert a beauteous dame, Who lived in the dayn of yore, And I thought that a myriad of suitors came, And knelt thy charms before;
Then I looked on a brilliant tournament, And I heard the trumpet's strain, And a number of galiant knights were bent To strive on the martial plain,
There was a laurel crown, and the favor'd knight Who bore that prize away
Might claim the hand of thy beauty bright, On the eve of that joyous day;
And I hought that I was a warrior bold, And I won the laurel crown—
"Twas dearer to me than a wreath of gold, At my feet I laid it down."

I was dearer to me than n wreath of gold, At my feet I laid it down.

Again I dreampt—and methought that I Again I dreampt—and methought that I
Was a proud young savalier,
Who liv'd in the glance of his lov'd one's eye,
Asthon wert the one most dear.
We dwelt in the sunny land of Spain,
And a thousand gallants strove
The heart of thy virgin breast to gain,
Yet shou gav'st to me thy love.
And I came to thy balcony's jutting shade,
By the light of the moon and star,
And I warbled a pensive serenade
To my lightly struck guitar:
I bore thee away in the dreamy night
To the holy altar's side, To the holy altar's side,
And there, in thy garments of snowy white,
I made thee my blessed bride.

I breathe to thy beauty my true heart's sigh,
And thou seem'st to my walking gaze,
As fair as thou wert to my dreaming eye,
When a nymph of the olden days;
And I love thee as well as I lov'd in my dream, And I love thee as well as I lov'd in my d
When I thought thee a maiden of Spain
And sung by the light of the starry gleam, To my sweet guitar the strain;
Though the dazzling pageant of vision hath fled,
The star of my dreaming is here;
And though fancy's illusions around it are spread, And though lancy's illusions around it are spread,
"Tis as fair—to my soul'tis as dear.
If the spirit of life from my bosom should flee,
'And unto you far heaven stray,
Though bright as the heaven of my dream it should be,
'Twould avail not if thou wert away.

A FISH STORY.

A late number of the New York American Monthly Magazine, contains a well written article on the moral and intellectual character of fishes. The article is too severe, -indeed, it is a gross and unfounded libel on the character of this sedate, wellbehaved, philosophical species of animals. writer says that "a fish possesses no affect writer says that "a fish possesses no affections, entiments, or emotions,—that no glance of affection is ever darted from his cold passionless eye. No thought of home ever swells his bosom; wife and children are to him unknown existences. The smiles of a parent never have gladdened his infancy. Compubial tors never compute to highly the tools are Connubial joys never come to brighten the toils and cares of his fishy maturity."

This all reads vory well, but unhappily it is un-founded in fact, and is a gross libel on the character of fishes. In the course of a life, a large portion of which has been passed on that element in which fishes move and have their being, many circumstances have come under our observation which prove conclusively that fishes have sentiments and affections, in common with other animals. "We will," says the Boston Journal, "relate an instance."

On a voyage to South America, several years ago, -when within the tropics, the trade wind died way, and the vessel lay for some hours becalmed. Suddenly a cry was heard of "Dolphin!" "There's a Dolphin alongside." Those who have crossed the ocean, can easily conceive of the excitement which this announcement created throughout the ship. It was an event—and such an event as relieves the te-diousness of a sea voyago. The mate called for a diousness of a sea voyage. The mate called for a fishing line, and after baiting the hook carefully with a flying-fish from the harness cask, which flew on board the night before, he took his station on the spritsail yard. Every person on board was now looking out for the Dolphin. "Here he comes," "There's two of them," says another. And two of the most beautiful living creatures that the eye of man ever beheld, were seen rapidly approaching the ship. They sported playfully and gracefully near the surface of the water, and seemed covered with burnished mantels of emerald and gold.

Suddenly one of these beautiful, agile creatures beheld the deceitful flying fish playing on the water, and quick as thought he darted towards his intended prey. "Look out—he's coming," exclaimed the crew—and in an instant the unwary Dolphin seized the deceiving bait-the hook fastened in and he lay floundering on the surface of the water. The fish was so large that it was pronounced unsafe o attempt to transfer him to the deck, without at-

taching to him some additional apparatus, and the mate called out lastily for the grainse, a species of harpoon, with several prongs, used for the purpose of striking fish.

While waiting for this instrument of death, the Dolphin which had not yet been caught, a female, perceived the situation of her companion. She seemed to be instinctively aware that her connubial partner was in imminent danger, and the agony which she betrayed in all her actions, showed the tenderness and attachment which sometimes warms even the gelid heart of a Fish, and which we have seldom seen surpassed by a human, civilized, and

fairer being.
While the captive struggled convulsively for free dom in vain, his better half swam around him rapid-ty, as if consulting with herself what measure could be adopted for his relief. She then drew towards him, and they appeared to interchange ideas for a moment, and afterwards she proceeded to a distance, and then turning round, swam almost with the velocity of lightning, towards her afflicted helpmate, evi dently intending by the impetus of the movement, to break the line which held him in bondage. This several times repeated, but without success. By this time the grainse was put into the hands of the mate, who unfortunately for the distressed afflic. tive couple, was an old sailor, without a particle of sentiment in his composition. Watching his op-portunity, he struck not the fish which was hooked, but his distressed helpmate, which was in due time transferred to the deck. As soon as the grainse was disengaged, the male was also transfixed by this leadly weapon-and the two dolphins soon lay

floundering in the lee scuppers side by side.

We were young and foolish at the time, and carnestly begged and prayed that both the fishes might be allowed to depart unmolested-but in vain.

DEFINITIONS.

Phrenology. Knowledge gratis-Dean's Lectures. Reconciliation between husband and Repairing.

wife. Badinage An old reprobate of sixty. Bugs and musquetoes in August. Bedevil.

Porcupine. of health. An address to a hog in a declining state

Animated. Anna married. Missguide. To request a young lady to instruct.

Scion. A lover's request to his mistress.

Gastrick. To be left suddenly in darkness.

Musical. To invoke the Muses. Highborn. Born in a garret. Physical. To dose the whole world.

Support. To drink dyed alcohol.

Synonimous. Sin on a mouse. Rheumatic. The upper story, vulgarly called the Bagdad. To put one's daddy in a sack.

PRINTERS .- Other men may eat, drink, and sleep, -may live, move, and have a being like decent creatures; the merchant may relax in time of sickness, or retire at seasons of enjoyment; the mechanic may forego a job when he breaks a limb, or chooses to go a fishing; the farmer may work or let it alone; and the mariner hath frequent intermissions amidst the toils and the storms of his cares. And the world wags, confusion, nevertheless. They only comparatively feel the consequences. Not so with the Printer, the slave of types—For him there shines no holiday, no retreat awaits his tired powers-when he skulks the world comes to an end, and

The whole bay of Naples was so called by the ancients: the crater or bowl, from its shape, and the country adjacent, was called the Phlegraean (or Burnt) Fields. Their philosophy was then simple, and they accounted for the fire by supposing that it was kindled by the thunderbolts of Jupiter, when he hurled down the giants. One of the giants was sup-posed to be buried beneath the Island Ischia.

A young lad, who afterwards became celebrated for his wit, was bound out as an apprentice at a very early age. On a spring morning that was somewhat chilly, he hovered round the fire, and discommoded his good mistress, who was employed in getting breakfast. "What!" said she, "are you cold: Only listen. Don't you hear the frogs singing?" "Singing!" returned the boy, with some disdain, and more self importance, "it is only their teeth chattering!" teeth chattering !"

A N ADDELESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the statest Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and Americanist particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing as now conducted, on the health and happiness of the poor, and town, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N.H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows:

Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

on.

Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Graver.
The Splendid Example of England.
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Hair the population of England and Wales pumpers, the

Splended Example" of their manufacturing establishments

botwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Splitalfields, an English manuacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others.

Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.

A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sirty-seven,

formed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned femeaes in Manchester.

Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield widvers.

Dr. Thackrah's account of factory chi. ren stunted, &c.

Hon. Danlet Webster's opinion in 1824

National Wealth and Nation! Glory!

A Senator's Visit to the cotten mills.

Pemales deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.

Difference between working four hours for eight dollars

and fourtesn hours for seventy-five cents.

Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an

overseer.

Waltham factory nava from \$10 to \$43 a meeth

Waltham factory pays from \$10 to \$43 a month, "according

strength."
Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.
Bunker Hill Monument, &c.
"Combinations" and "Excitements."
Beston Harbor used for a tea pot.
Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.
Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.
How Dick Arkwright the barber, became flon. Sir Richard

How Dick Arabys.

rkwright.

"All men created equal."

The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Men-

Sample of independent voting.

Sometitions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Conditions on which help is hir Milk buisiness, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. V. mil

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